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## The Pacifists—All of Them.

The friends of peace ought all carefully to strive to pull together. Ignorance of accomplishments, hasty criticisms of tried and tested methods, assumed superiority of new and striking modes of operation, and the like, invariably result in weakness, slowness, and disrepute. The pacifists, of all men, should beware of falling into these errors.

The following paragraph was written by Hon. Oscar S. Straus in the October number of the *American Review of Reviews*, in a most interesting and instructive article on the dedication of the Peace Palace at The Hague:

"Within the past few weeks three notable international pacifist events have taken place—the meeting of the Institute of International Law at Oxford, the dedication of the Peace Palace at The Hague,

and also at The Hague the assembly of the International Parliamentary Union."

It is difficult to understand how the Twentieth International Peace Congress should have been omitted from the list of "notable international pacifist events," named by Mr. Straus as special marks of the growing power of the peace of the world. This Congress took place immediately in connection with the dedication of the Hague Peace Palace, was attended by nearly one thousand pacifists, including many prominent public men, was an unusually effective demonstration, and was treated with the highest respect and honor by the Dutch government itself.

The mere omission of the Congress by Mr. Straus does not necessarily signify any unfavorable judgment on his part. The failure to speak of it may have been unintentional, as may have been the failure to mention the Twenty-eighth International Convention of the International Law Association held at Madrid a little while earlier; but the conspicuous omission leads us to say a thing or two which ought to be emphasized by all peace workers.

The international peace movement, as developed during the last century, and extraordinarily amplified and strengthened within the last two decades, is one of the most remarkable social phenomena known in the history of men. The peace societies, increased to now nearly one thousand in number, operating in almost all the important centers of the world; the great Interparliamentary Union of over three thousand statesmen, the International Law Association and the kindred Institute of International Law, the Peace Congresses, international and national; the Governmental Peace Conferences at The Hague, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Ginn World Peace Foundation, the Nobel Peace Prize Foundation, the vigorous Students' Associations, the Workingmen's Unions, the Women's Peace Associations and committees and several kindred organizations like the International Conciliation Association, the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, etc., must powerfully impress all well-informed people of the extraordinary strength now lodged in the hands of the peace forces. It is of the utmost concern that all pacifists should acquaint themselves thoroughly with all phases of this movement, and not allow themselves haughtily to ignore and depreciate any of these peace forces because of supposed superiority of their own. The cause is the one and same splendid cause, whatever method may be used to advance it.

An important group of peace workers are just now beginning to style themselves the "new pacifists."

They are, unfortunately, we fear, making a serious mistake, if the criticism which we have heard indicates a settled attitude on their part toward the older workers.

The economic attack upon war by Norman Angell and his friends is proving to be one of most extraordinary efficiency; but it is not the only one. The older pacifism attacked war not only on moral and humanitarian grounds, but also on rational and economic grounds, as its history amply testifies, and has developed and modified its methods year after year. The "new pacifism" is nothing more than a phase of the old pacifism, as developed and modified under the extraordinary economic conditions of our day. The old pacifism in all its forms—and they are legion—is still doing its work in many efficient ways, especially among the hundreds and thousands of men and women not much addicted to "high finance." The newer economic movement will never accomplish what it hopes to see done in destroying war without the support and vitalizing power of moral and humanitarian considerations. Our "new pacifists," strong and wise as we recognize them to be, cannot afford in any way to speak with reproach of the older peace workers.

### **The Navy Program Again.**

It can well be understood that Secretary Daniels is naturally anxious to glorify his office, and is therefore recommending a much larger naval expenditure; but it is disturbing to hear that President Wilson himself is thinking favorably of a naval program larger than has met with the approval of the people of the nation as expressed in recent years in the votes of Congress.

Considering that there are far too few officers and men for the ships we have, it would seem that \$150,000,000 were enough for any one Congress to appropriate for the navy. Considering that two billion dollars have been spent on the navy in the last three decades, we are at a loss to understand the oft-repeated statement that the navy is being neglected. Naval experts agree that, with the exception of England, the United States navy today has a greater potential power than any other. Notwithstanding various sophistries aiming to increase the naval program, the building of the Panama Canal will add materially to the efficiency of this branch of the national defense. Why, therefore, should we be called upon to put our hands in our pockets for a three-battleship in the place of the one-battleship program approved by the last two sessions of Congress?

But—Senator O'Gorman and a few others to the contrary notwithstanding—we do not believe that the present administration, already conspicuous because of its efforts in behalf of international peace, can be prevailed upon to recommend any perceptible increase in our present naval program. No one knows better than Presi-

dent Wilson that the world is becoming more and more aware of the anachronism of war, of its unjustifiable, unbearable economic burdens, of its monstrous stupidity. The great practical problem of world politics today is the abolition of the war system—a system which would speedily die were it not for the artificial stimulation from the great armaments and other interests. Militarism spokes the wheel of civilization. It is sapping more and more the life blood of liberty, and we must get rid of it or give up civilization. The world can no longer ignore this matter. The issue between Kruppism and organized justice is being rapidly and most sharply drawn. We cannot afford to temporize in the premises. To enlarge the naval program beyond its present enormous proportion would be as irrational as it would be dangerous. Let the friends of peace in all parts of the nation be immediately on the alert that Congress especially may not be blinded by the special pleaders among the militarists, and thus destroy the immense influence of the two great recent victories for the arrest of naval armaments.

### **Alfred H. Love and His Peace Work.**

Alfred H. Love, whose death occurred on June 29 last, was for more than half a century one of the best known advocates of the peace cause. His increasing years had not abated his activity, and until within a few weeks of his death he was still engaged in writing and otherwise laboring for the movement.

Mr. Love was born in Philadelphia, September 7, 1830, and had been since 1853 engaged in the cloth and woolen business, being in later years senior member of the firm of A. H. Love & Company, woolen commission merchants. Much of the money used for the work of the Universal Peace Union was contributed from his private means.

Reform movements claimed his interest from early manhood; even as a schoolboy he wrote essays on subjects of this kind. He was active in the cause of the abolition of slavery; then later temperance, prison reform, and peace claimed his attention. For forty-three years he was official visitor of prisons in the State of Pennsylvania, often aiding discharged prisoners in their search for employment. He was also at one time editor of the "Prison Journal." In the midst of his active life he found time to serve humanity in many ways.

With the peace movement he had been most closely identified. When the Universal Peace Union was formed in 1866 he was made its president, a position he held continuously until the time of his death. He was editor of the "Bond of Peace," then of the "Voice of Peace," which later became known as the "Peacemaker and Court of Arbitration." Only a short time before